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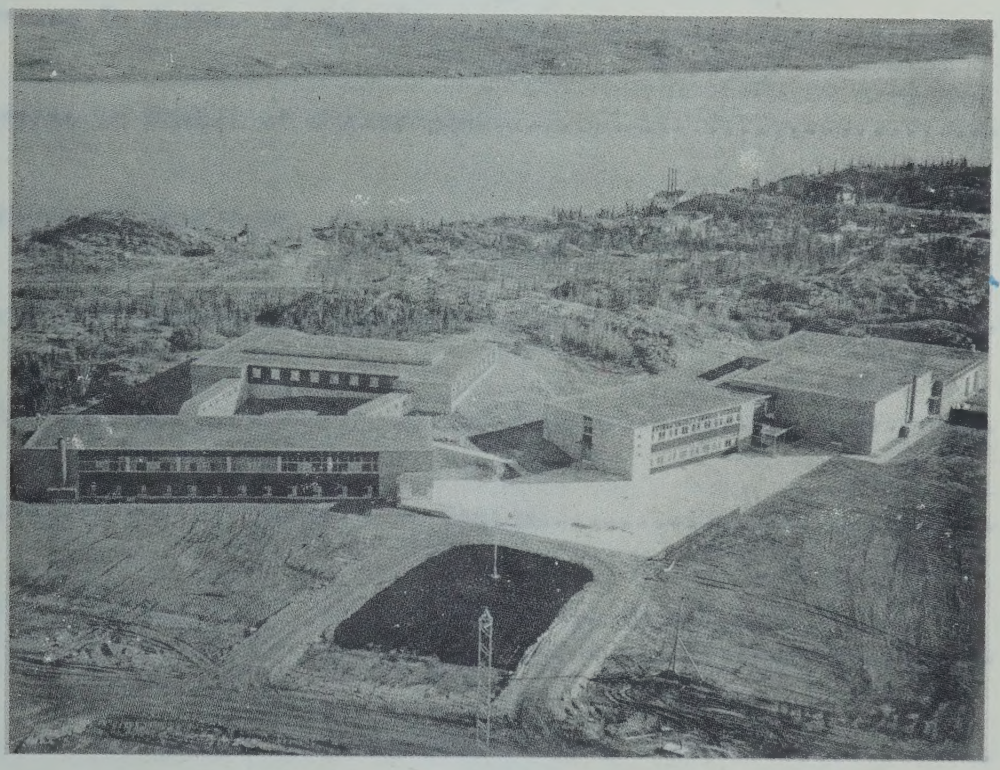
N O R T H E R N E D U C A T I O N

T E N Y E A R S O F P R O G R E S S



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NORTHERN EDUCATION - TEN YEARS OF PROGRESS

Only ten years have elapsed since the first federal schools went into operation in the Northwest Territories. This year, then, seems to be an appropriate one to make an assessment of what progress there has been since these first three schools went into operation, at Fort Chimo, Fort Brabant and Fort McPherson. In order to do so, let us look backward to see what educational facilities there were in 1949. In 1949, eight different authorities operated schools in the north. Only three classrooms were operated by the Department. Some schools operated for only four hours a day, four days a week, and 35% of the teachers in such schools did not hold teaching certificates. Classroom visitations were infrequent. Film services and adult education classes were provided in only three communities. There was no vocational training program nor were there any teachers employed to teach hospital patients. There was little or no provision for any program of in-service training and there were no plans for using a curriculum, other than that of the Province of Alberta. Community libraries were almost unknown. There were only 117 Eskimo children attending school on a full-time basis.

More progress has been made in education in the Northwest Territories in the ten-year period between the 1949-50 academic year and the 1958-59 academic year than has been made in any other part of Canada. The number of Eskimos in schools has increased over 1,000% and the number of federal schools has increased from 3 schools with 1 classroom each, to a total of 51 schools with 182 classrooms. The total enrolment in all schools has increased from 1,121 pupils in 1949, to 3,928 in September, 1958. In 1949, there were 103 pupils enrolled in the junior and senior high school grades. By September 1, 1958, this enrolment had increased to 576 pupils. A gradual consolidation of the various types of schools began in 1954 and in 1955 schools formerly operated by Indian Affairs Branch were transferred to the Department of Northern Affairs. In 1956, all mission school teachers became federal employees, as part of the program of consolidation of mission schools with federal schools. By 1960, there will be only two authorities operating schools in the Northwest Territories (as compared to eight in 1949.) These will be federally-operated and municipally-operated schools. All schools now offer a full five hours of instruction daily for five days a week.

At the same time as school facilities have been improved, expanded and consolidated, the qualifications of teachers have also improved. Compared with only 65% of the teachers holding teaching certificates in 1949, by September 1, 1958, all northern teachers held at least a first-class teaching certificate or license. This, according to a survey made by the Canadian Teachers Federation, is the highest standard of qualifications in Canada. In-service training is now provided for all staff with orientation classes or summer school classes being held annually. Other increased professional services are now being provided and by the fall of 1959, provision will be made for a minimum of two classroom visitations a year. In

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - TEN YEARS OF PROGRESS

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1949, such were very infrequent. Nearly all teachers belong to the Northwest Territories' Teachers' Association formed in 1953. This association is affiliated with the Canadian Federal Teachers Federation.

In 1949, no provision was made for any type of vocational training. By 1959, however, 647 students had received the benefits of vocational training. This training was carried out in 37 different fields. With the establishment, in 1958, of the first vocational school in the Northwest Territories, located at Yellowknife, a more rapid expansion is seen. Provision is made for full bursaries to enable Northwest Territories residents to attend teacher training institutions, the first of such students being employed in 1958. Special local training projects are organized in a number of settlements to prepare trainees for employment in new construction and many additional northern residents have, as a result, been employed.

From a small beginning in 1949, with adult education being carried out in three communities, by 1958, forty-nine communities carried out adult education programs. In 1949, films were circulated to only three communities. Such services are now provided to 59 centers. In 1949, there were no community libraries in operation but by 1959, there were 15. School libraries have also been established in nearly every school.

Full-time teachers are now supplied to teach patients in all hospitals where there is a large enough registration. There were no hospital teachers in 1949. School-of-the-Air broadcast recordings are now sent to all local radio stations for broadcast to school. Summer seasonal schools are now operated at six centers, providing both child and adult educational.

A curriculum section has been established and work is now under way to have a curriculum for the elementary grades especially suited to the needs and conditions of the Northwest Territories. Many different types of materials and teacher aids have been distributed to the teachers and the social studies program for all the elementary grades will be used in the schools, starting in the fall of 1959. Other courses of study are in the process of preparation.

There are many other ways progress has been made, such as improvement of the professional status of teachers, improvement in recruitment services, better and increased professional services to teachers to foster longer periods of northern employment, scholarship programs and other signs of progress. The facts outlined above should, however, give us pride in the amount that has become accomplished in such a short period of time. The credit is due to all the teachers, superintendents and administrators who have played a part in this important phase of the development of Canada's Northland.

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RECORD OF FIRSTS

1. First Summer Teacher Training Course in N.W.T. - August, 1953.

2. First full coverage of all schools in N.W.T. - 1953.

3. First students sent outside of N.W.T. for vocational training - 1953.

4. First vocational survey of N.W.T. - 1954 .

5. First central libraries for professional reading established at Fort Smith and Ottawa - 1954.

6. Indian Day Schools were transferred to Territorial Government (and seconded to Department of Northern Affairs) - April 1, 1955.

7. Mission School teachers became Federal employees on April 1, 1956.

8. First University Course in Indian and Eskimo Education - July and August, 1956 (University of Alberta).

9. First Eskimo to receive training (as wireless operator) - Thomas Aneroluk.

10. First N.W.T. student received a scholarship to attend Queens University in Kingston, Ontario.

11. First N.W.T. student to receive teacher training - 1958.

12. First Vocational School established in N.W.T. (Yellowknife - 1958.

13. First Government-owned Students Residence went into operation in January, 1958 (Fort Smith).

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OTHER WAYS PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE FROM 1949 - 1959

Community Libraries - Increased from no libraries in 1949 to 15 libraries in 1959.

Adult Education - Adult education was carried on in 3 communities in 1949-50. In 1958-59 adult education was carried on in 49 communities.

Northern Film Service - In 1949 films were circulated to 3 communities. In 1958-59 films were circulated to 59 communities.

High School Enrolment - In 1949-50 there were 103 students attending grades 7-12. By September 1958 students attendance had increased to 576.

Hospital Teachers - Full Time teachers are now supplied to teach patients in all hospitals where the registration is large enough. There were no hospital teachers in 1949.

School Broadcasts - School of the Air broadcast recordings are now sent to all local radio stations for broadcasts to schools.

Superintendents' Visits to Classrooms - All schools by 1959 will receive a minimum of 2 classroom visitations a year. In 1949 such visits were very infrequent.

School Instruction - All schools now offer a full five hours of instruction daily for five days a week. In 1950 many schools offered only 16 hours or less of instruction each week.

Eskimo Enrolment - Enrolment of Eskimos in full time schools has increased 1000% (117 pupils in 1949-50 to 1165 pupils in 1958-59).

Part Time Mission Schools - These are gradually being replaced by full time schools. Part time schools still in operation are expanding their programs.

Seasonal Schools - Schools are now operated for the summer season at six locations.

Professional Services - An increasing number of such services are now being provided for teachers and professional staff in the field.

Recruitment Services - are being extended and improved.

Curriculum Development - A Curriculum Section has been established and some materials have been prepared. Work has commenced in all subject fields.

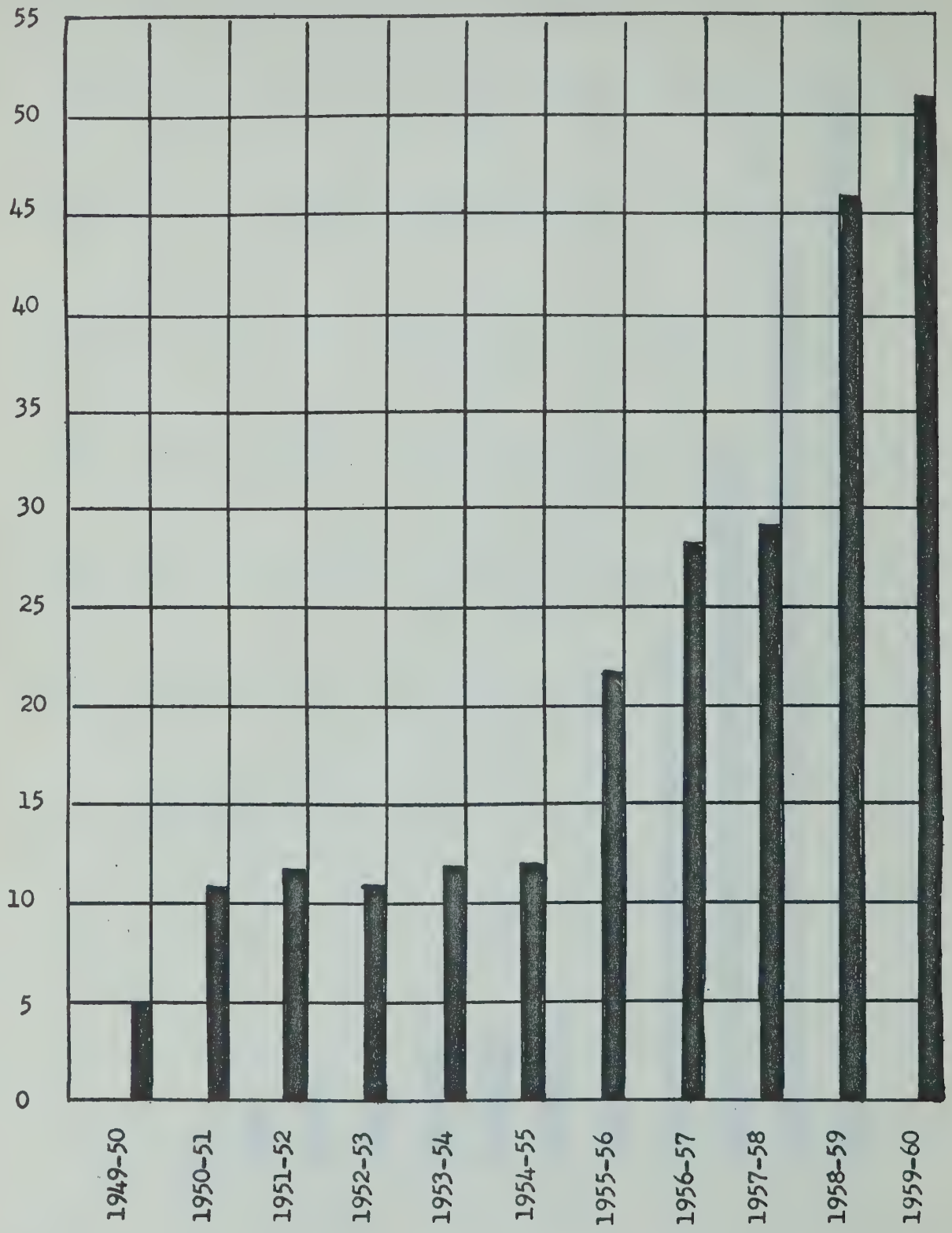
Teacher Qualifications - The professional status of teachers has been greatly improved. In 1949 35% were unqualified. In 1959 100% were fully qualified.

Teacher Training Courses - These together with Orientation courses are now held on a regular basis. None of these were organized ten years ago.

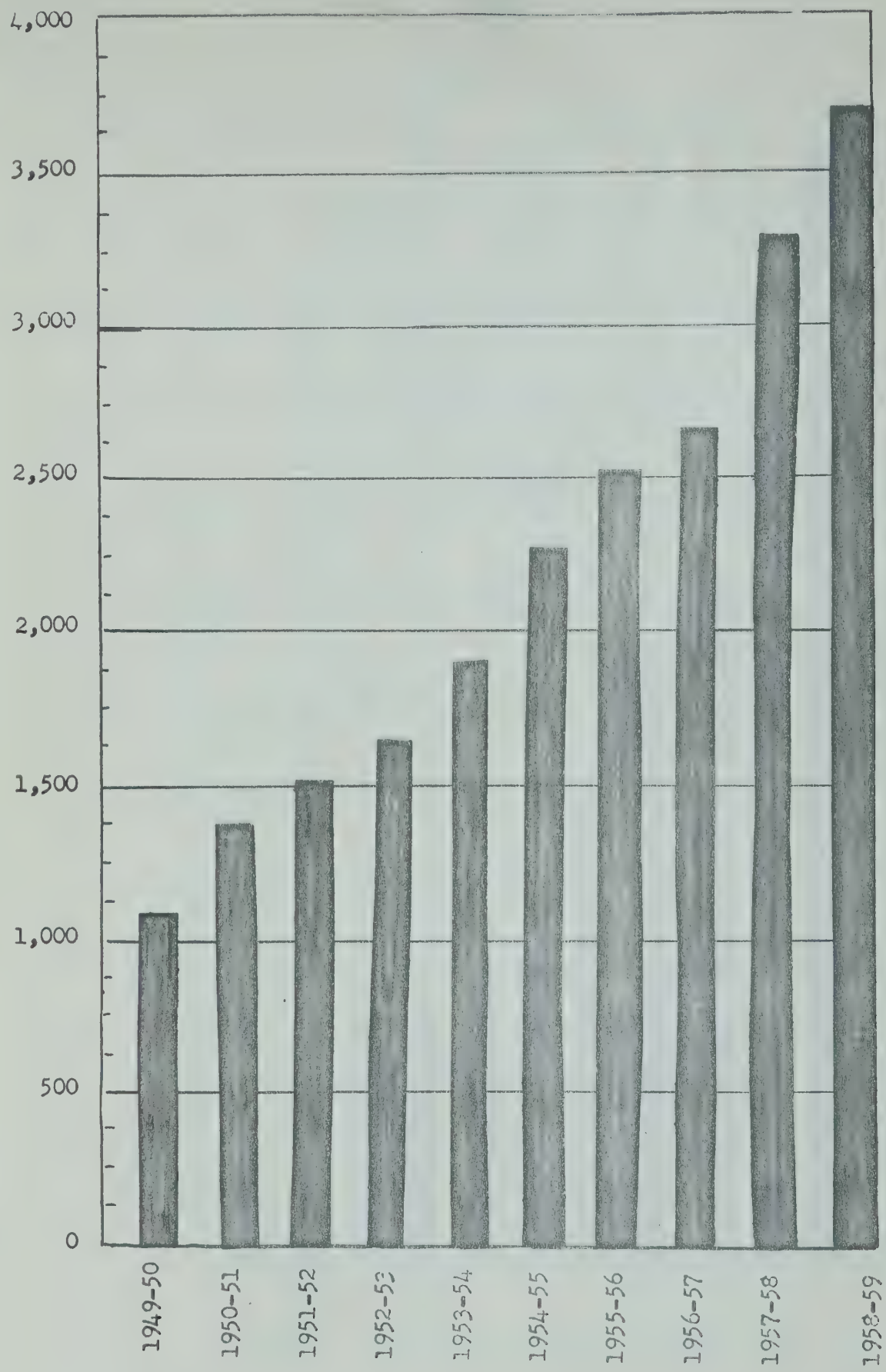
Vocational Training - In 1949 there was no provision for any type of vocational training. By 1949 the Education Division had trained 674 students to earn a livelihood.

Consolidation of Schools - In 1949-50 the N.W.T. schools were operated by 8 different authorities. By 1960 these will be reduced to 2 (Federal and Municipal).

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF SCHOOLS
(Full Time Federal)
1949 - 1959

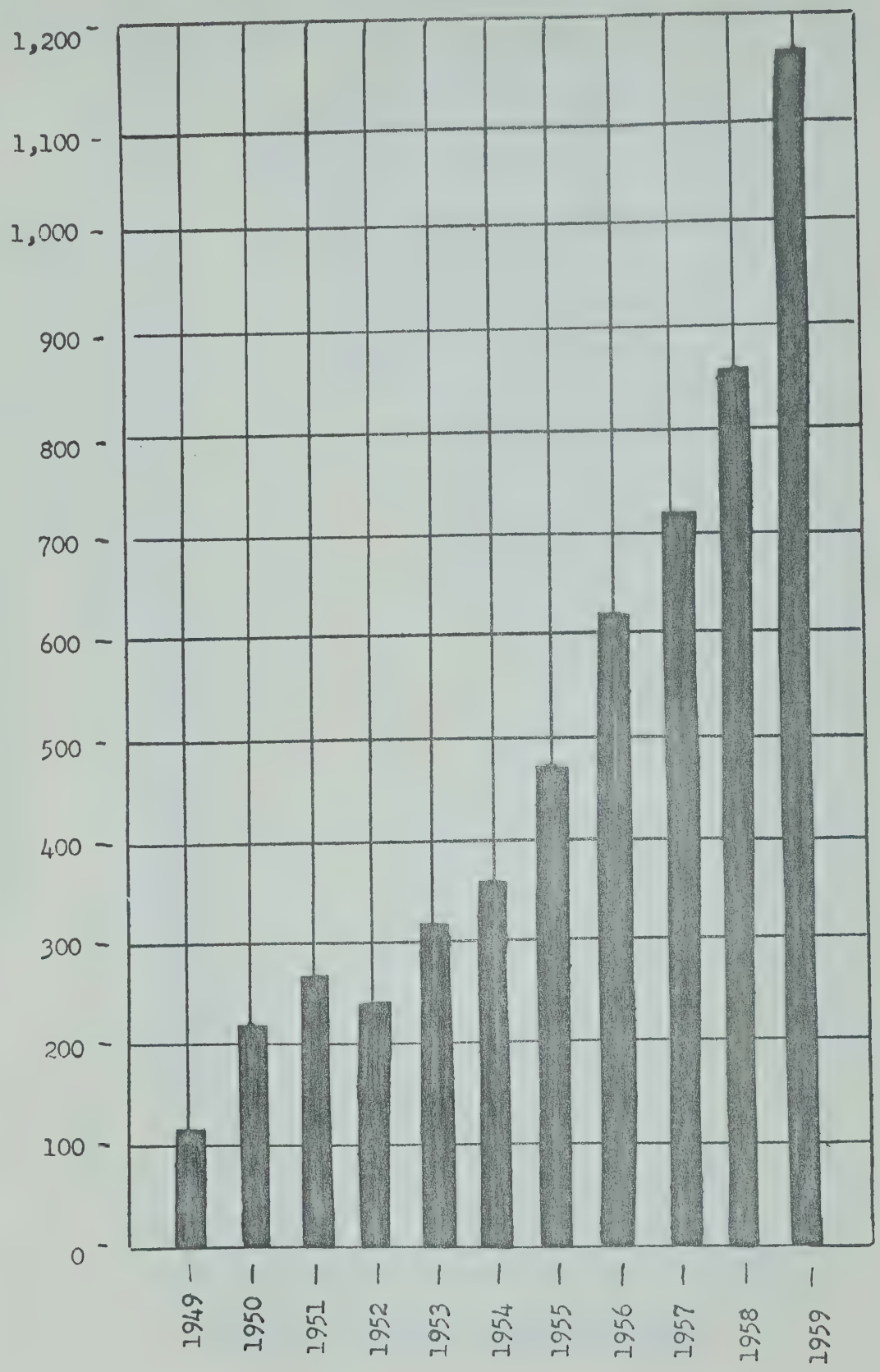


INCREASE IN ENROLLMENT
All Full-Time Schools
1949-1959



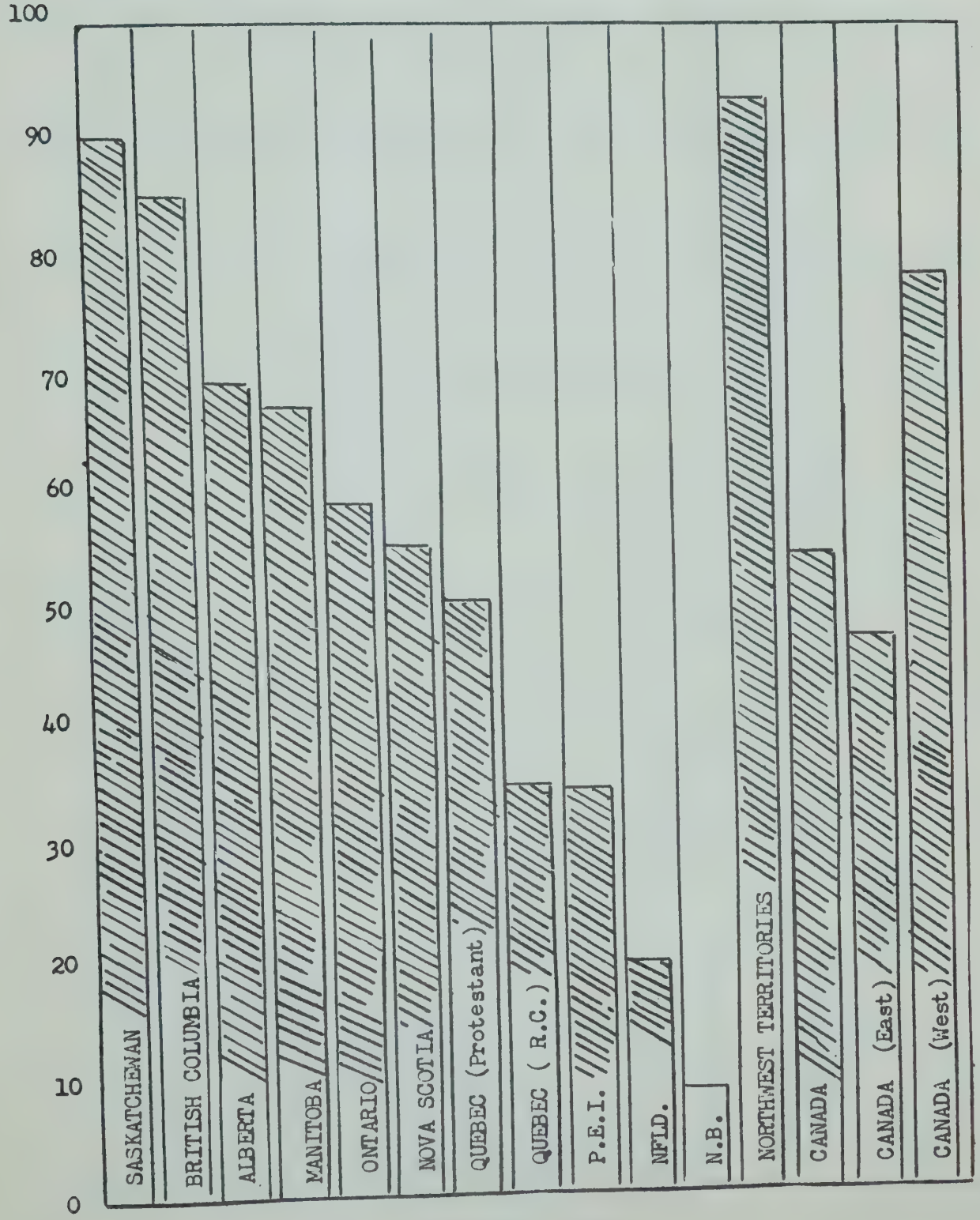
INCREASE IN ESKIMO ENROLLMENT
(Full Time)

1949-1959



QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS IN CANADA

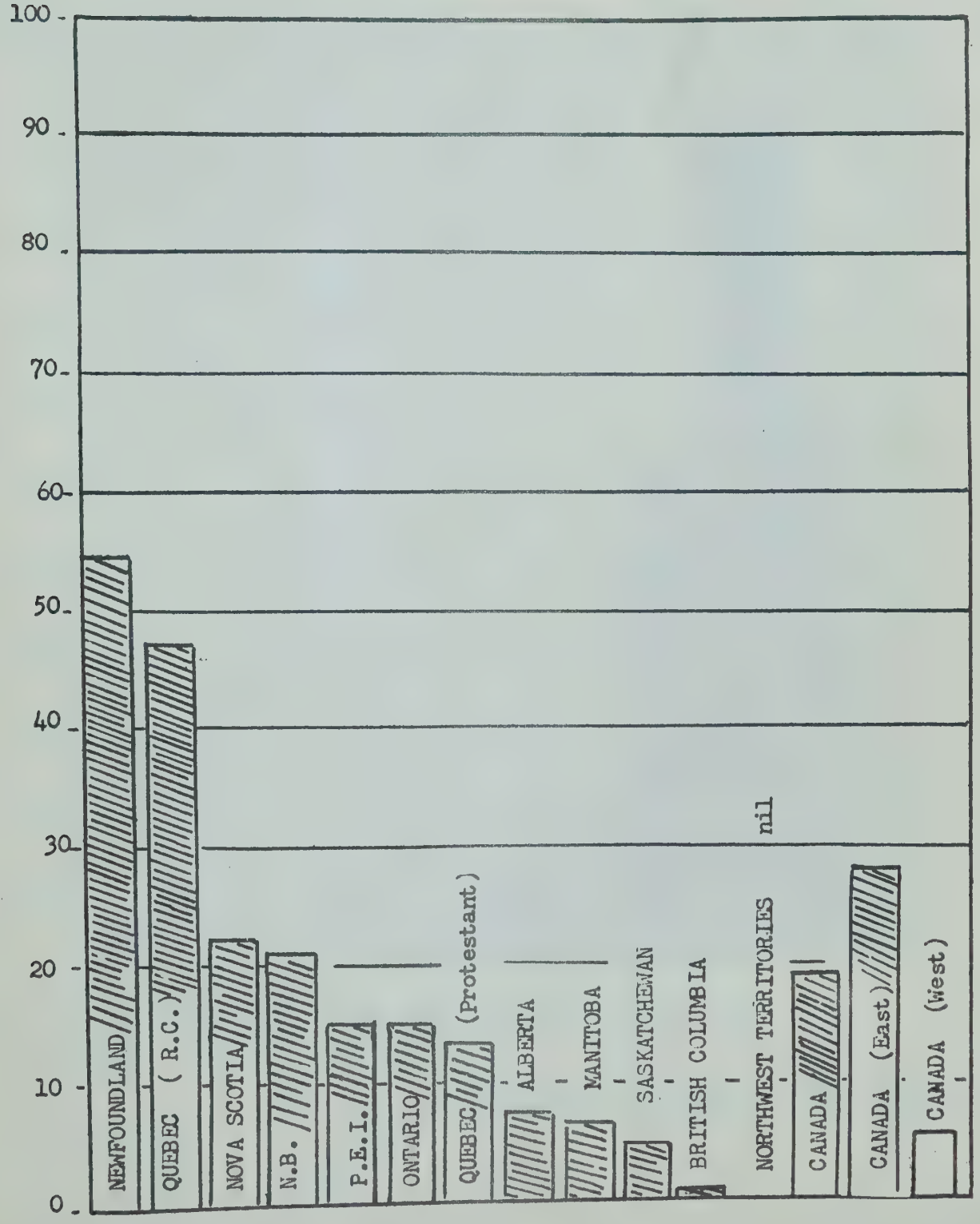
Per Cent of Teachers Having Senior Matriculation
and a Minimum of One Year of Teacher Training
(Based on information supplied by Canadian Teachers' Federation)



December, 1958

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS IN CANADA

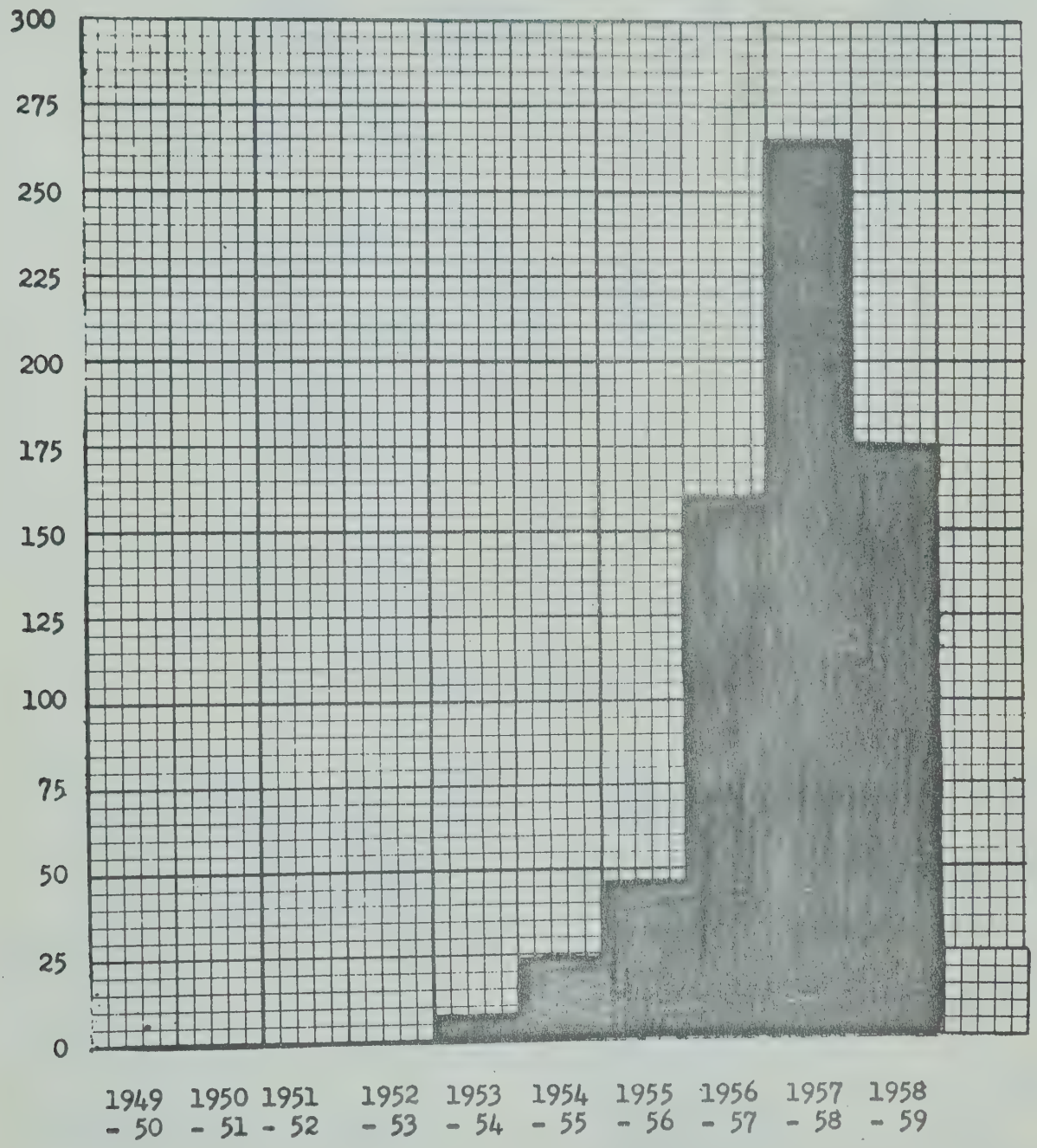
Per Cent of Teachers Who Are Not Fully Qualified
(Having Less than JUNIOR Matriculation and One Year of Teacher Training)
(Based on information supplied by Canadian Teachers' Federation)



December, 1958

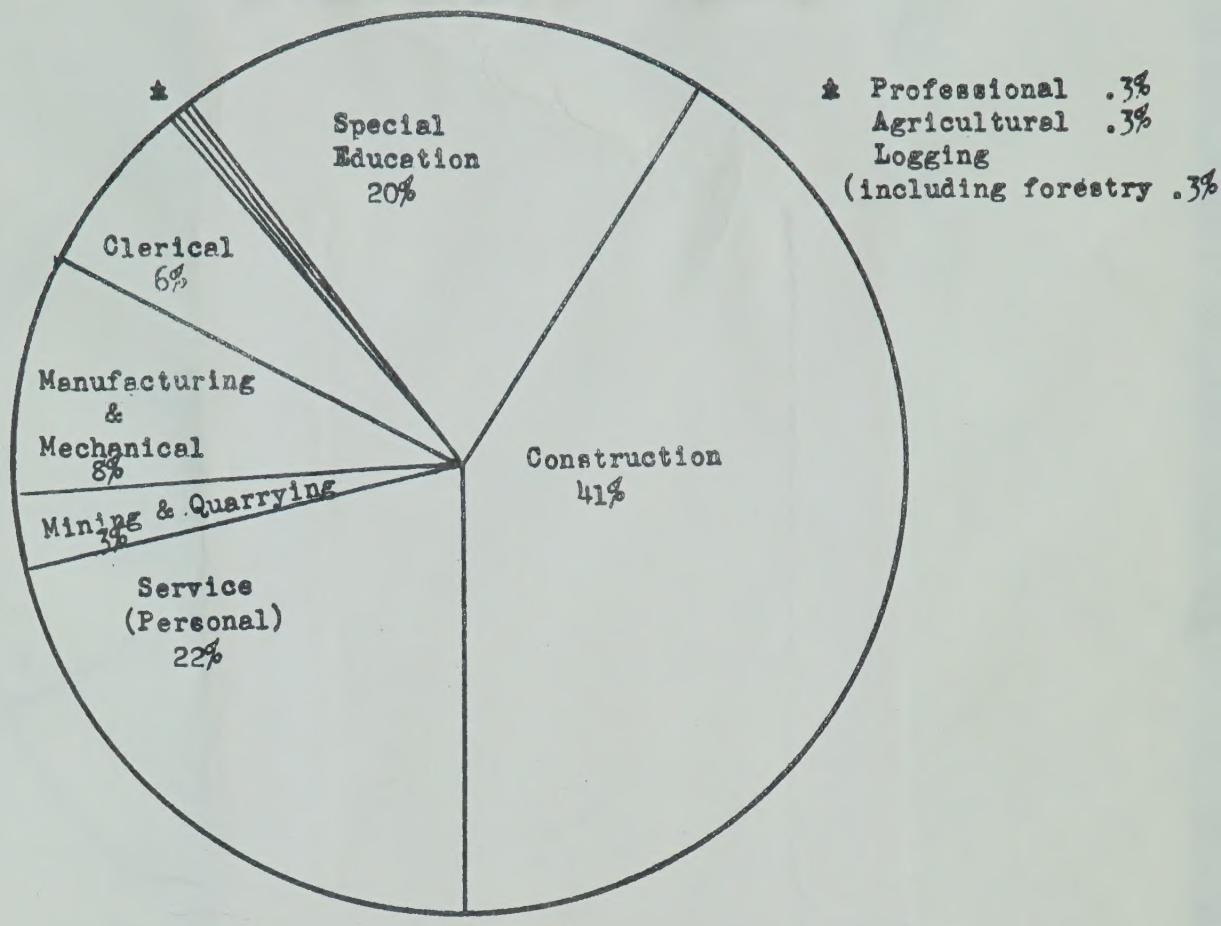
INCREASE IN NUMBER OF PERSONS TRAINED IN VOCATIONAL TRAINING

(Years 1949-1959)



(1957-58 figures include Leduc Course)

TYPES OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING GIVEN - 1954-59



Special Education.....136
Academic training outside the N.W.T.; Drama, Art, Special Training Institutions for deaf, mute, blind.

* (Professional..... 2
(Drafting
(
(Agriculture..... 2
(Fur farming
(
(Logging (including Forestry).. 2
Wardens

Clerical..... 40
Commercial

Manufacturing & Mechanical... 57

Welding	6
Watch Repairing	2
Mechanics	34
Sawmill operation	12
Dressmaking	3

Mining & Quarrying..... 16
Mining

Service.....144

Nurses' Aides	63
Laboratory Aides	3
Hairdressers	7
Barbers	4
Food Service	51
Bldg. Maintenance	4

Construction..... 278

Electricity	24
Carpentry	93
Plumbing	2
Heavy Equipment	156
Painters	3

Total: 677

ALP-8294

Date	Name	DUE
MAR 24 '77	J. POZAK.	MAR 31 '77
OCT 24 '77	L. Craig	OCT 31 '77
	Ken Williams	MAY 11 '78

Pam 37 : (*440)

Canada. Northern Affairs. Education Division.
Northern education; ten years of progress.

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MAR 26 '73			
MAR 31 '77			
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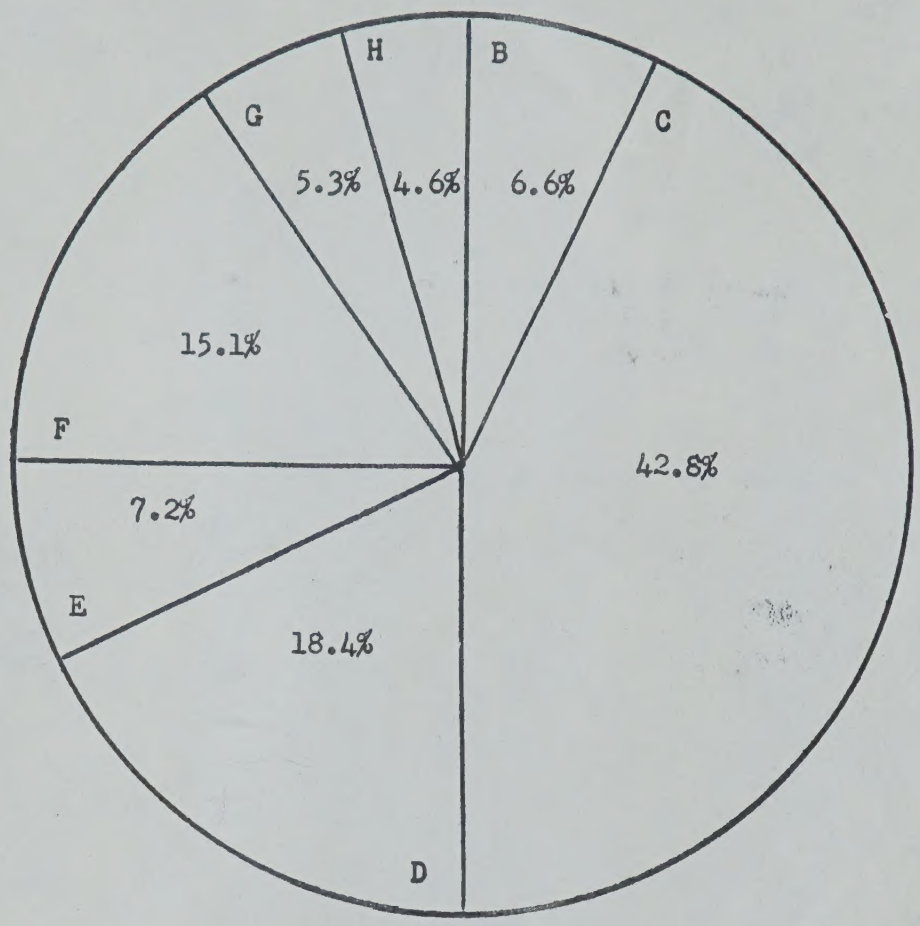
MAY 21 '85			
DEC 19 '85			

QUALIFICATIONS OF TEACHERS IN N.W.T. FEDERAL SCHOOLS, DECEMBER, 1958



A. Teachers with no training (nil) 0.0%

B. Junior Matriculation and One Year of Teacher Training.....6.6%

C. Senior Matriculation and One Year of Teacher Training 42.8%

D. Two Years' Training.....18.4%

E. Three Years' Training..... 7.2%

F. Four Years' Training..... 15.1%

G. Five Years' Training..... 5.3%

H. Six Years' Training..... 4.6%

100.0%